Fostage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. Panie-Kiesque No. 13, near Grand Hotel, and . 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

America and the Philippines.

It is satisfactory to say that no statement of an American policy toward the Philippines has been intrinsically more worthy of respectful consideration than that heard in Boston on Thursday from the lips of the President of the United States. It was conceived in statesmanship and expressed with the direct, weighty and sympathetic diction of a true born orator. We give again a few salient passages of it which should be pondered until their meaning is settled in the public mind:

"There was but one alternative, and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. The other suggestions-first, that they should be tossed into the arens of contention for the strife of nations; or, second, be left to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all-were too shameful to be considered.

"Was it mecessary to ask the Philippine inhabitanta' consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we sak their consent to liberate them from spanish sovereignty or enter Mantla Bay and destroy the Spanish sea power there? We did not ask these. We were obeying a higher moral obligation which rested on us, and which didn't require anybody's consent. We were doing our duty by them with the consent of our own conscience and with the approval of civilization.

"A reign of terror isn't the kind of rule under which deliberate judgment is possible. It is not a goed time for the liberator to submit important puestions concerning liberty and government to the liberated while they are engaged in shooting down their rescuers. The treaty of peace, henorably secured, having been istified by the United States, and, as we confidently expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, Congress will have the power, and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these peoples in distant

" It is sometimes hard to determine what is best to do, and the best thing to do is of times the hardest. The prophet of evil would do nothing because he fin hes at sacrifice and effort, and to do nothing is exsiest and involves the least cost. On those who have things to do there rests a responsibility which is no on those who have no obligations as doers. If the doubters were in a majority, there would, it is true, be no labor, no sacrifice, no anxiety and no burden raised or carried, no contribution from our case and purse and comfort to the welfare of others, or even to the extension of our resources to the welfare of ourselves. There would be ease, but, alas, there would be nothing done.

'The treaty commits the free and enfranchised Filipines to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell to-day what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best sub serve their interests and our interests, their and our well-being. If we knew everything by intuition and I sometimes think that there are those who be lieve that they do, we should not need information but, unfortunately, most of us are not in that happy state. This whole subject is now with Congress, and Congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we not rely?

"Until Congress shall direct otherwise it will be the impines, giving to the people thereof peace and erder and beneficent government, affording them every opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, mak ing them feel and know that we are their friends, not their enemies, that their good is our aim, that their welfare is our welfare, but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our an thority is acknowledged and unquestioned.

"That the inhabitants of the Philippines will b benefited by this republic is my unshaken belief, That they will have a kindler government under our guidance, and that they will be aided in every possible way to be a self-respecting and self-governing people, is as true as that the American people love liberty and have an abiding faith in their own Government and in their own institutions. No imperial designs luck in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag.

... Why read ye not the changeless truth,

The free can conquer but to save?" " If we can benefit these remote peoples, who will object? If in the years of the future they are es tablished in government under law and liberty. who will regret our perils and sacrifices? Who will not rejoice in our heroism and humanity? Always pertis, and always after them safety; always dark ness and clouds, but always shining through then the light and the sunshine. Always cost and sacri fice, but always after them the fruition of liberty education and civilization. I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophety. The present is all absorbing to me, but I cannot bound my vision by the blood-stained trenches around Manila, where every red drop whether from the veins of an American soldier or a misguided Filipino, is anguish to my heart but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands, under the impulse of the year just past, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas, a land of plenty and of increase ing possibilities, a people redeemed from savage in dolence and habits, devoted to the arts of peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of education and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall ages hence bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization."

The town of Canton, Ohio, has never been celebrated as a great world capital; but the noted citizen of it who occupies the Washington White House surveys the field on which for us peace has at last succeeded war with the advanced, progressive and unprejudiced understanding that makes the most enlightened statesmanship.

How same is the President's view of the Philippines! And how essentially patriotic it is, in that it is founded on the resolution not to throw away recklessly, under pressure of hostile partisanship and false and feelish sentiment, a great but still un-

measured prize of victory!

stop to the pestiferous agitation in favor of summarily driving the United States authority out of the Philippines at the point of anti-expansion resolutions and AGUINAL- | BROGLIE and M. DE FOURTOU. Then, with the Do's bayonets.

The Senate and the Army.

Within a few weeks at farthest the President will be called upon, under the law, to issue an order for the discharge of all the volunteers now in service, and also all the regulars who enlisted for the war with Spain only. This, unless some provision is made by Congress in the interim, will leave us with fewer than 30,000 officers and men for all service, both at home and in the

talanda. The Hull bill for the reorganization of the army authorizes absolutely a force of about 60,000 officers and men, and conditionally, at the President's discretion, something over 98,000. Half of the members of the Senate Military Committee, however, refuse to accept this bill, even with the modifications which have been made in it for the removal of suggested objections, and, headed by Mr. Cock-REIA, propose instead to continue until July 1, 1901, the act of April 26, 1898, which allows our present increase of the regular force, while authorizing also the enlistment of 35,000 inhabitants of the islands, in organizations to be known as the Army of Cuba, the Army of Porto Rico and the Army of the Islands of the Pacific, to be maintained until the President has them mustered out.

In what respect is this substitute an improvement over the Hull bill as reported by the other half of the committee? It provides for about the same aggregate force-that is, about 62,000 men under the act of April 26, 1898, and 35,000 more under the present bill, making 97,000. But it abandons the hard work done for the reorganization of the army in the Huli bill, although sooner or later this must be undertaken, and it also hampers military operations by its provisions.

The Hull bill fully authorizes the Presilent to enlist the inhabitants of the islands, but it gives him the opportunity of doing this at the right time and in the right way. If, on the other hand, the 35,000 men of the Cockrell bill are enlisted now, how could this be done in the Philippines, with any promise of efficiency, in the present condition of those islands? And not only in the Pacific but in the West Indies such a method of supplying troops, which the substitute bill by its terms admits to be necessary, would create confusion, extra cost and perhaps even great peril. If there were a dispute as to the maximum number of troops which ought to be placed at the President's disposal, if the Cockrell bill prohibited an aggregate force greater, for example, than 50,000 or 60,000, there might be more reason for rejecting a methodical and comprehensive bill for reorganization and substituting one confessedly a makeshift, and

probably full of actual danger. Of course, the object of the substitute bill is to postpone as long as possible any permanent increase in the army. Yet such an increase is inevitable. It is needed even for manning the new coast forts at home; it is needed for Hawaii and Porto Rico and the Philippines, apart from any discussion as to Cuba. Meanwhile the military problem in all the islands may be complicated by the imperative declaration of the Cockrell bill that "men who enlisted in the permanent establishment between the 10th day of May and the 26th day of October, 1898, shall be discharged upon their own application." But the noticeable thing, after all, is that both sides of the Senate Military Committee have conceded the necessity of authorizing the President to employ a force nearly 100,000 strong.

The Power of the Chief Magistrate in France.

The death of President FAURE and the possibility that a zealous anti-revisionist may be chosen as his successor by the Se ate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session directs attention to the measure of influence which the head of the State may exercise in France under the existing régime. In order to gauge that influence, it is needful to examine, first, the text of the present Constitution, and then the workings of it, as these have been modified by successive political changes. It must, at the outset, be kept in view

by the Versailles Assembly, in which the anti-Republicans possessed a large majority. Inasmuch, however, as the Legitimist Orleanist and Bonapartist components of the majority were unable to agree upon a candidate for the throne, they accepted, by way of compromise, a Republican régime. This they intended to be provisional, and the proofs of their intention were embodied in the organic law. This aimed at a combination, essentially temporary and impracticable, of the Parliamentary system, best exemplified in England, with the Presidential system, of which the United States pre sent the model. Nominally, the President was to be invested with all the powers belonging to an American Chief Magistrate. together with one important function, to be mentioned presently, which our President does not possess. That is to say, he was to be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy; he was to represent the State in its dealings with foreign powers, and no act of the national legislature was to be hand, no administrative act of his. whether relating to military or civil affairs, was to be binding, unless countersigned by a Minister, who, for his part, was to be accountable to the national legislature. The French Constitution does not say that Ministers are responsible alone to the Chamber of Deputies, and, although this has been the prevailing practice, the Senate has, more than once, successfully asserted a coordinate power of control over a President's Cabinet.

We pass to the one particular in which the powers of a French Chief Magistrate theoretically transcend those of an American President, and resemble those which are lodged in a British sovereign. We refer to that provision of the Constitution of 1875 which gives the President the right, when he can obtain the assent of the Senate, to dissolve the Parliament, and order a new election of the Chamber of Deputies. The anti-Republican majority in the Versailles Asembly, after they had made Marshai Mac-Mahon Chief Magistrate, supposed that they had taken effectual precautions to assure the cooperation of the Senate with the reactionary President, by choosing onefourth of the Senators for life and delegating the election of the rest to very narrow constituencies. This precautionary device worked once, and only once. In May, 1877, President MacManon abruptly dismissed a

the Chamber of Deputies, and, in defiance of the wishes of that body, appointed a Reactionary Cabinet, headed by the Duc DE consent of the Senate, wherein the Reactionists still retained a majority, he dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country. At the general election in the succeeding October a large majority of Republicans were returned to the Chamber of Deputies, and thenceforth Marshal MacManon was compelled to accept a Cabinet which could command the support of the popular branch of the Legislature.

Nor was this all. The Republicans were soon strong enough to bring about a meeting of the two Chambers in joint session at Versailles for revisional purposes and to enact amendments of the Constitution! whereby no life Senators were to be appointed thereafter, and whereby the constituencies of the elective Senators were to be greatly widened. Since that time the Reactionary element in the Senate, which is composed, by the way, of 300 members, has een gradually eliminated, until it is now well-nigh extinct. In the Senate, as at present constituted, the Opportunists, or rather the Moderates (a more comprehensive appellation), have an overwhelming major ity, only a small number of seats having been secured by the Radicals and Socialists, although these last-named groups have, of late years, been strong enough in the popular Chamber to secure the appointment of two Prime Ministers, to wit: M. Bourgeois and M. Brisson.

The practical outcome, therefore, of the Constitution of 1875, as regards the Executive, is this: Never but once has a President been able to secure the Senate's cooperation in an endeavor to thwart the wishes of the Chamber of Deputies. It is probable, indeed, that, when M. BOURGEOIS WAS Premier, the majority of Moderates in the Senate, exasperated as they were by the attempt of the Cabinet to carry through an income tax, had they been requested, would have authorized the Chief Magistrate to dis miss the Ministry, dissolve Parliament and order a new general election. As a matter of fact, it proved unnecessary to resort to such an expedient, inasmuch as the Senate, single-handed, by rejecting indispensable appropriations, showed itself able to force the Bourgeois Ministry to resign.

There is no doubt, however, that the majority of Moderates in the Senate are stanch Republicans, and that they would inflexibly refuse to support a Chief Magis trate in measures obviously aimed against republican institutions. It is, to be sure, by no means certain that they will not favor the bill requiring the approval of the whole Court of Cassation, instead of that of the criminal section alone, for a revision of DREYFUS'S sentence, believing that the agitation in favor of that unfortunate officer is likely to beget a lack of pubic confidence in the chiefs of the army But there they will stop. They will not countenance any steps that seem likely to promote a military usurpation, or a coup d'état on behalf of a Bourbon or Bonapart ist pretender. The utmost that they might do, in case the Revisionists should gain control of the Chamber of Deputies, would be to back an anti-Revisionist Chief Magistrate in dissolving Parlia ment and ordering a new general election. At present there is no probability of such an incident, for the anti-Revisionists seem to be as preponderant in the popular branch of the Legislature as they are in the Senate. There is, thus, no immediate reason to sup pose that M. FAURE's successor will wield any more power than he did.

Bryan, the International Populist.

In spite of Col. BRYAN'S scorn of the con sent of other nations other great men in other nations are beginning to ask his consent. They beg him not to give up to the United States what was meant for mankind. The seas cannot quench the fire kindled by his genius. As an example of the international demand for the Colonel we may be permitted to mention a little work with the large title, "Populism: The New-Born International Democracy under the Auspices of Mr. BRYAN, the Political Hero of America, versus Cryptic Autocracy and Blatant Toryism." The author styles himself "Kosmo-Veritas Americus," thus trampling on the cryptic autocracy of Latin grammar. The Colonel has smoked out plutocracy so zealously that it is natural to expect him to burrow in the crypts of autoc racy next.

that the Constitution of 1875 was framed In the very porch of his preface, which is dated London, Jan. 1, 1899, K. V. AMERICUS takes off his hat and yells for the interna-

tional Colonel: "Three cheers for the New-Born International De mocracy, the natural representative of evenly bal-anced Liberalism—respectively, Radicalism—embracing Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Charity, Be nevolence, Humanity, and, above all, Justice for all, as prescribed by Christianity vs. Cryptic Autocracy made up of hideously overgrown Torvism Consertism, Egotism and the like topped by Mephisto pheleism, in fact, the very reverse of the character istics that favorably distinguish the actual tru standard bearers of the late G. O. M.'s honorable

" Headed and led by its progenitor, Mr. BRYAN the political hero of America, the coming Presi dent of the United States, the chief of the Ameri can and English Auglo-Saxon League of Populistsrespectively. Bryanites-for obvious reasons recon structed in accordance with the needs of the day as per programme given in the sequence."

Kosmo Veritas sees that the Colonel is Populist rather than an old school American Democrat, and he wants all the fees of autocracy to take the name of Populists. He is confident that "in valid without his signature. On the other | England and the rest of the world where Democracy has gained a footing, its latest issue, Populism, is bound to have a giorious record." The giorious record of Populism here naturally fills this Anglo-Saxon Populist with hope for international Populism. He does not use the term "Anglo-Saxon" in any narrow sense. Probably he uses it for his own satisfaction; for he welcomes into the ranks of international Populism " the Irish of the Emerald Isle as well as their American offspring," and the Cubans. Poor Ireland and Cuba! As if they hadn't had trouble enough without Populism. KRYPTO AMERICUS proposes a grand international Populist Congress at the "headquarter" of Col. BRYAN:

"All wideawake, public-spirited people or com-munities will, no doubt, at once agree that the time has come for the pure democracy of all countries and races to be constituted a mighty body politics under the Presidency of either England or the United States, with the provise that all concerned have to send delegates to a headquarter to lagree upon the fundamental principles upon which that body is to be erected. The first step to take should be to ap proach the American political hero, Mr. Bayan, and confer about the best ways and means of opening campaign in and out door, with an appropriate war cry, under the auspices of his extraordinary personality, that commands a vast army of follower one of them a representative of pure dem ranged under the style of populists, always ready t storm the ultra-autocratic citadel—respectively bas-tille—of impuity, and clear out the political Augean stables everywhere, commencing with New York, London and Paris."

It will be a glorious sight when the in-

and consult with the extraordinary personality. He must take in his sliver issue, however, before that day. KRYPTO-VERI-TAS believes that "Mr. BRYAN and his party would have carried the elections but for their deplorable mistake of proclaiming the sliver craze as one of their main articles of faith." "I daresay," he adds, "that this was done with the best intentions in the world, viz., to fleece the rich and enrich the poor," but the good intentions were bad political economy. It is "stunning and stupefying" to KRYPTO KOSMO "that a gentus of Mr. BRYAN's enormous capacity could be led astray to that extent," yet 'Mr. BRYAN must be declared a most honorable man and ideal leader of pure democracy and the supreme command of the combined Anglo-Saxon Democracy should be given to him by all means."

Kosmo KRYPTO AMERICUS combines his admiration for Col. BRYAN and Populism with the desire to "teach Anarchists to make Anarchism, within practical limits, respectable and acceptable.

Financial Ignorance in a High Place.

The Hon. JOSEPH H. WALKER, of Massachusetts, lately delivered in the House of Representatives a speech on the currency,

from which we extract the following : "Of the \$438,000,000 of gold in Great Britain, her risible gold, viz., \$285,000,000, is in her banking system, where it can be protected by her immenso banking capital and cash reserves, by raising dis-

Her banks are required by law to bear the burden of redeeming in gold.
"Our banks are absolved from this duty, which is

fundamental to sound banking. "Germany has only \$156,000,000 of gold in her banking system, which is protected by all the cash reserves held by banks plus their capital, and is also effectively protected by the power to increase rates

on discounts. "So with France. To raise the rate of discount on loans is a quick and sure protection of gold in banks. Then why heattate as to a remedy?

The absolute confidence, not only of every man in England but of the world, in the certainty of parity being maintained with gold of every dollar of paper money, and all banking funds as well, is not because of the amount of gold in England, for it is relatively very small, but because every dollar of her visible gold is in her banking system.

"England has not one dollar in gold where we ctually have three and a half; and, relatively to the demands on her gold, not one dollar where we have fourthen.
"So with France, and so with Germany, and

wholly because the visible gold is in banks, and banks are compelled by law to maintain parity by redeening paper money in gold."

Mr. WALKER makes here several important untrue assertions. The reserve of gold for every purpose held by the banks of Great Britain is nearly all in the Bank of England. The other banks are not required to maintain gold payments at all. So long as the Bank of England redeems its notes in gold, those notes are a legal tender, for the payment of debts, by every bank in Great Britain except the Bank of England itself.

The Bank of England never raises the rate of discount to protect the gold reserve held for its circulation. That reserve, beyond £16,000,000 secured by Government debt, consists of a pound in gold for every pound in notes, and when the notes are sent in for redemption, they are not paid out again except for gold, so that there is always gold enough in the bank to redeem them.

The nine German banks, which have the privilege of issuing currency, are required by law to hold against them one-third of their amount in specie, and this suffices at all times to protect their redemption without resorting to any other measure.

The only institution in France, which ssues circulating notes, is the Bank of France, and it protects its gold reserve, not by raising the rate of discount, but by the simpler method of suspending, at pleasure. gold payments absolutely, and tendering silver coin to its creditors. The other French banks have the same privilege in paying their depositors, and the burden of maintaining parity by redeeming paper money in gold," does not in the slightest

degree rest upon them. Mr. WALKER is at present Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and a light among the leaders of not been elected to serve as a Representative after his present term expires. Let us hope that in the next House a successor on his committee may be found who is not so ignorant of elementary financial facts.

The Cost of Labor.

We have not as a people begun to realize until recently the full truth and meaning of the economic axiom that the cost of labor is to be measured not by the wages paid, but by the value of the product. We may pay much higher wages than any country of Europe, but the labor cost of our manufactures is less than those of Europe, because by superior machinery and more highly trained skill in managing it one of our workmen can turn out a better product and a good deal more of it in a day.

Last year, when a Philadelphia iron firm underbid British manufacturers for the supply of 1,000 tons of iron piping to the city of Glasgow, it was surmised by Glas gow's astounded City Council that the Philadelphia firm was paying smaller wages to its workmen. It was found that higher wages were paid to the American workmen, who, however, produced, per man in the same time, over twenty-five per cent, more piping than the British. The Americans could sell their product in Glasgow, 3,000 miles away, at the smaller

Mr. JEANS, Secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, said recently that the labor cost of making a ton of billets and rails in America is now from 25 to 35 per cent. less than in Great Britain.

Operatives making a certain grade of shoes in Massachusetta receive three times the wages of German operatives, but our shoemaking machinery has reduced the cost of the American product to 40 cents a pair, while the same grade of shoes made in Germany costs 58 cents a pair. This country is competing successfully

with the rest of the world, not by demand ing from its workmen twelve hours' labor at meagre wages, but by using well-paid labor and the best machinery to improve the quality and increase the quantity of its products. We are increasing the economy of labor without reducing the wages of the artisan.

Queer Constitutional Amendment.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the North Carolina Legislature has agreed upon a constitutional amendment establishing new qualifications for the suffrage. The amendment provides that a person presenting himself for registration "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution" and in addition show a receipt for his poll tax of the preceding year So far, so good, but here comes a removal of the restrictions for the benefit of certain privileged persons and their descendants:

"No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Mr. McKinley's words ought to put a Ministry which enjoyed the confidence of ternational pilgrims flock to Lincoln, Neb., laws of any State in the United States wherein he

then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such vote at any election in this fitate by reason of his o, shall be denied the right to register failure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section four of this article; provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to December 1, 1908; and no person shall be entitled to register under this sec

tion after that date." This is not just or fair. If an educations qualification is to be required it should be required of all citizens. Ignorance should not be punished in one part of the community and pardoned in another. The provision in regard to "lineal descendants" of the favored persons qualified to vote in 1867 is especially offensive and inconsistent. In a moment of reaction after a sort of panic, the North Carolina Democrats have gone too far. We presume, however, that they can pass any amendment they please.

Washington. Feb. 16.—Already there have been peculiar occurrences which are calculated to cast doubts upon the dishiercestedness of one of the officers of the court of inquiry ordered to probe the beef sandal. Chief of these are the mysterious visit of Lieut. Col. Davis, the recorder of the court, to Chicago, and the deference paid to ex-Governor Woodputy, who, as one of the members of the War Investigating Commission, was said to have been influential in establishing the unquestionable purity of the beef packing methods.—New Yerk Tribuse.

So the mischief makers here have begun to attack the court of inquiry into the army beef question as the anti-Dreyfusites in Paris attacked the Court of Cassation. The "mysterious visit of Lieut.-Col. Davis to Chicago," and the "deference paid to ex-Governor Woodburk," sound like President BEAUREPAIRE'S charge that the Court of Cassation served an extra ration of grog to Col. Picquast. There is a Gallic filmsiness about it that is positively ludicrous.

For years there has been annually ar effort to get an entrance cut into the Central Park opposite the end of Seventh avenue at Fifty-ninth street. It has appeared for 1899. It originates wholly with owners of neighboring property, stablemen, and equestrians who keep their horses in that region, a very small party

at the most. It is a bad scheme. The cost would not be trifling. The long promenade from Eighth to Fifth avenue outside the Park wall would be interrupted, and the Park's interior plan would be greatly hurt. One of the Park's special charms, the aspect of far greater expanse than its actual territory, is due to the fact that entrances are not at every street.

It would be more profitable to the city to buy out the property knocking to get in at Seventh avenue and pay the equestrians a bonus for stabling elsewhere than to cut the desired gate

The American friends of MAXIMO GOMEZ must hope, for the sake of this chivalric old Garibaldi of the Antilles, that he did not write the letter to Senor Hostos which La Discusion of Havana attributes to him. To say that Porto Rico "fell by diplomatic trickery from a Spanish colony to a territory conquered by the Americans" is a perversion of facts, and to offer his sword "for the liberty of your people" is more zealous than wise on the veteran General's part. He will have time to get a clearer view of current affairs before the use of his sword is called for in Porto Rico, assuming that he really did offer it. The news that he is ill in Cienfuegos may account for his failure to deny the story that he sought to raise a rebellion in Porto Rico, but some of his friends have not been slow to deny it for him.

Roman Catholic Colleges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Grant me another word in the discussion of Catholic colleges. But, first, it would appear I must disclaim hostility against them. Our Catholic institutions have accomplished wonders, considering the financial problems they have met Almost or entirely without endowments, they have given the country thousands of upright capable men, and many of their graduates, with literary talents that would honor any Alma Mater, loyally defend their efficiency Their professors, too, are men of more self sacrificing and disinterested virtue than the faculties in non-Catholic universities, and are absorbed heart and soul in their vocation. Catholic colleges, however, are not what they should be. Their atmosphere, that indefinable spirit which every college man has felt and recognizes as different in every institution, is not the free air of independence that says not the free air of independence that says "until you appeal to my reason you cannot move me." but rather an air of cultivated plia-bility that reasons: "You are right so often and in such important matters. I shall bow to your opinion in this." Such a spirit, unconsciously, assumed by the faculty and acquiesced in or evaded by the student, develops logically into the corruption of official Spain's "national re-ligion," and is not the spirit of our Declaration

the corruption of official Spain's "national religion," and is not the spirit of our Declaration of Independence or of the Catholic Church, Individual conviction is the American unit of value, as it is the Christian, and acollege atmosphere based upon its absolute supremacy forbids paternalism and hot-house growth.

Non-Catholic universities are habitually forced to respect this truth by reason of the wide divergence of views entertained by the student body upon all subjects, and the student in turn acquires the habit of challenging everything. Thus the college training resembles the outside world in its laws of competition, and the Yale or Harvard man who becomes a Catholic world in its laws of competition, and the Yale or Harvard man who becomes a Catholic is such from conviction—not a prayerbook Catholic whose business methods stop with Saturday night.

Now for the remedy. We must let the world see that our institutions are in moral tone so far superior to their rivals, and so cordial in their welcome to non-Catholic students as to outwelsh advantages of wealth and equipment. And having won non-Catholic students as to outwelsh advantages of wealth and equipment. And having won non-Catholic students are entitled to acceptance by them only on the basis of accompanying reasons. Truth apprehends nothing from learless independence, but, on the contrary, looks to it for vigor, and the principle of government by consent of the governed, applied unflinchingly to the presentation and acceptance of instruction and the amenities of college intercourse will make our average Catholic graduate not only susceptible of devotion, but independent and bold in putting error to the proof.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. A CATHOLIC READER. Bartenders.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In reading the estimony of Mr. Molineux in the Adams poisoning case in to-day's Sun, would kindly like your advice on the question put by Mr. Osborne to Mr. Molineux Did you ever take your wife to Newark and introduce her to a bartender? Why that question? Is not a barfender a fit person to be introduced to?

Now, to day in New York city, I believe there are

more honorable men back of the liquor barthathere are in front of the so-called bar of justice, and some of the very men who wish to stigmatize a man for selling liquer are the ones who will come and get trusted for drinks and never settle. I think the liquor business properly conducted is as legitimate as any other, and there are good men in it as well as bad, and think it the same with all business. Old Point Compour, Va., Feb. 16. F. E. B.

The Wolves of the Wind. A Burden of the Season, written in behalf of the City' Lodging House in Twenty-third street.

Bare are my walls, and low is my roof. Yet, heaven be praised! they are winter proof! Hark, how the wolves of the wind rush by! (Was the sound I heard a human cry?) The fire on my hearth is blazing bright,

Within is cheer, without is the Night Blanching with fear from earth to sky-

Hark, how the wolves of the wind rush by

They are swift, they are fell, and they never tire, But they shun the light of my blazing fire, So blest is my portion, so safe am I. (Was the sound I heard a human cry ?) They have broken the leash that held them back And the whole world dreads the fierce, wild pack To shelter, to shelter, let all things fly-

Hark, how the wolves of the wind rush by ! Matters not where, the heath, or the town, Whatever they meet they're trampling down; And the veins of the victim they're draining dry; Was the sound I heard a human cry?) The sound, too plain, it rises again,

In the path of the pack they stricken lie-Hark, how the wolves of the wind rush by Who is it knocks at the door of my heart? Open I must, though in terror I start, At the blue-cold lip and the hollow eye.

The myriad wailing of outcast men;

Whoever hath shelter, whoever hath store Slide the built of the gradging door; He the poor with us, lest they should die— Hark, how the walves of the wind rush by! WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I. EDITH M. THOMAS.

The sound I heard was a human cry!

AMERICAN WINE

Pouring Over Its Foreign Competitors in a Stendily Increasing Stream.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article on the editorial page in to-day's Sun, on the trade in German wines, calls attention to important changes in our domestie wine trade. The importations of Rhine and Moselle wines at the port of New York fell off from 752,160 gallons and 69,305 cases in 1897 to 462,480 gallons and 53.187 cases in the year 1898. The importations of Bordeaux and Burgundy wines in wooder bulk dropped from 452,680 gallons in 1897 to 269,580 gallons in the year 1898. In brief, the demand for German wines (in fact, for all foreign wines) has been growing steadily less for some time, so that the importing wine trade is in pretty bad shape compared with its flourishing condition twenty years ago.

The reason for this decline in the importations of foreign wines is simple and plain. The fact is that American wine cellars are supplyfact is that American wine cellars are supplying the trade which the foreign wine makers
have lost here. Within a few years thousands
of our people who used to drink imported wines
are to-day drinking native or domestic wines.
Even more significant is the heavy failing off
in the importations of French champagnes,
and at the same time the great increase in the
production of American champagne and sparkling wines. About seven-eights of all the champagne imported comes through the port of
Now York, and the following figures show the
imports of champagne since 1892:
1892. 303,887 dozens

The total importations at all ports in 1897 were 219.309 dozens and in 1888 227.731 dozens. The year 1897 was the worst known in the foreign champagne trade for twenty years, but last year was not much better.

Meanwhile the production of champagne and sparkling wines has been increasing at a rapid rate in the United States. According to the figures gathered for the census of 1890 the total output then was 55.800 dozens. Last year the output in the Lake Keuka district of western New York alone was about 55,900 dozens of champagne, which is made by fermentation in the bottle. The amount of sparkling wine produced elsewhere in the country was much more, making the total output in 1898 about 110,000 dozens.

There is no good reason why the American people should buy and drink foreign wines, except those who want rare and expensive vintages and have the money to pay for a name and a label. But for our "plain people" there are champagnes and still wines good enough for them "made in America." We have here in the United States the climate, the soil and the vines. We have also expert and careful wine makers, and some of the largest and best-equipped cellars in the world. Therefore, with all these advantages a number of cellars in the Eastern States and in California are to-day producing wines equal in type and character to the imported.

Editor American Wine Press.

The Same Old Story.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The occurrence of the Lincoln anniversary has led me to go through to-day the very complete and elaborate life of Lincoln by Col. Hay and Col. Nicolay, and I am struck by the resemblance in tone and disposition and methods between his critics and those who are now buzzing against the Administration of Mr. McKinley.

There was then the same disposition which we see now to magnify defects and shortcomings in our military system, and inseparable from our peculiar national policy, which forbids our making military preparations for war. Lincoln was assailed by the same sort of minds as are assailing Mr. McKinley now. There was the same effort to divert the attention from the main business, the emergency of war, and to fix it on minor details, transitory amoyances and superficial deficiencies. There was no beef question, it is true, for not tilen and never before in our history did we have a commanding General who sought notoriety, which he had not gained by warlike exploits, by raising such a question at a time when war was straining the energies and the resources of the country; but the critics of Lincoln sought in every petty way to defeat his plans, military and political. Lincoln's assailants have been refuted by events, and events will leave Miles wrecked in character, and contemptible.

I say this so that the present generation may know that we have always had such pestilent spirits among us, and they will remain, I suppose, to the end of time. But let no one despair. They have never succeeded in holding up the prosperous and progressive movement of the country, though at all times they have strained their feeble nerves to the utmost in the effort to do it.

New York, Feb. 13. ings in our military system, and inseparable

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Immortality and the New Psychology. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under the above magazine article by Prof. St. George Mivart, in which he says: "No one, I think, can venture to affirm that nature affords us any certain evidence that a future life awaits us."

Each individual in this matter can only speak for himself. But I deny the professor's dictum. He is not on the right track. There is a story in the old est classics which has come down to nearer times in other guises, and it runs like this

A hunter out in the woods one day espied a fawn and pursuing it over hill and dale is and fast he lost his way. But the fawn came to a stop at last in a beautiful valley, and, creeping up. the hunter was in the act of drawing his bow to send an arrow through its heart when lot the fawn sud-denly chauged into the loveliest woman the hunter had ever set his eyes on. An encharacers

Now, Mr. Editor, that enchantress lives here, in the woods and dales to-day as of old in other lands. And those seeking to solve the problems of psychol ogy need to meet her first. The rest is easy. F. T. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

A Fireman on the Situation.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In this morning's issue of The Sun I noticed an article written by a fireman's wife in reference to firemen acting as now shovellers and street cleaners. If that same person would mind her household

affairs and not interfere with the Fire Department she would fare a good deal better. Chief Bonner is a friend to all firemen. He does not compel us to shovel snow. It is merely done in front of the engine houses, so as to allow the ap paratus to get out. At these trying times all good remen are willing to do anything to get the machines to a fire.

Chief Bonner is on the ground at all fires, looking after the safety of the firemen at all times, and goes to more fires than the average fireman A fireman who would complain to his wife because

he has a little extra work, with the city in such a ter rible condition, we class as bum and not fit to be a A FIREMAN. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

A Horse on the Automobiles.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you kindly favor me with a little space to say my words in your 'pape" 7 I am a horse, just an ordinary coupe rse, and every day I read some lines which say I will not be longer used by man, the automobiles are to put me on the shelf, &c. Well, if you could have seen the autos lying around

loose on the Boulevard, between Sixty fifth and Eighty-fourth streets, the other night when the storm was so bad, you just would have understo why we horses are laughing now, every time we trot along the Boulevard and pass the places where they were "stalled." Laugh! Why, bless your dear old editorial heart, why, they had to go down on their kness, did the proprietors of these automobiles, and pay our proprietors enormous sums for us chaps to haul them home—that is why we are laughing. Do you blame us? NEIGH-NEIGH-NEIGH. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The Mrs. Place Question.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Permit me to say a few words through the columns of THE SUN on the Mrs. Place question. According to my views neither the sympathy expressed for the woman by Mrs. Stanton nor the stand taken by some of your corre spondents favoring execution seems to deal with th nuestion. If the law prescribing capital punishment s in its nature so barbarous that humanity seems to revolt at the thought of having women subjected to is, I deem it high time that such law should be revoked. With that object in view it should be enforced, regardless of sex, as long as it remains on the statute books.

ADRIAN B. M. BORREBACH. NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Cuba for Our Orange Growers To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir : Noting

remarks on orange culture in Florida, and the kill-ing effect upon it of the repeated cold weather, I would like to suggest that now is a good time for the orange growers of Florida to go prospecting in Cuba. branges practically grow wild there, and not en-Oranges practically grow wild there, and not enough have ever been raised to ship to amount to anything, not over \$50,000 worth in all, I think. Better oranges than the Guban variety are not produced. Cuba is right at our doors. Froats never come, and under the new order of things the american orange grower would get rich while his Florids brother would be trying to thaw the juice out of his crop. Will Tax Sux be kind enough to give the Chhan orange a boom, and head the Florida freezeouts, or frozeouts, in the direction of the Pearl of the Antilles?

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.

NEW BOOKS. Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting

New Publications. Poets have been discontented ever since wa can remember. It is hardly necessary to say that this is because things as they are are so much inferior to things as the poets imagine them. The projections of the poet's mind are a sort of moonlight, shearing gross objects of their harshness, transforming and sublimating them. What has a poet said in excellent

phrase about this very circumstance? For us alone the bluest vapors rise Above the far hill traceries faintly drawn; For us a milder glowworm lights the lawn.

A keener pleisd twinkles in the skies. One might think that it would be sufficient to have this power, and that the poet ought to consider himself lucky. This, however, would be a shallow view. The crucible of the poet's imagination cannot work endlessly; the moonlight must go out once in a while. Seven Voices," by Mr. J. Hooker Hamersley (G. P. Putnam's Sons), we find a poem called Ye Olden Time." In this the poet says: Where's the heart that ne'er longs for the glories of

Nor sighs for the scenes that have sped; Never yearns for a vision of centuries gone, and to mingle with heroes long dead? Once again the proud temples of Nineveh view In the light of the round-setting sun.

Or through hanging gardens of perfume to stroll In that far-famed Babylon? Here we have a varied question, and the metre may be said to be somewhat on the same plan. Mr. Rollin, the historian, described the hanging gardens of Babylon with much minuteness, and we do not doubt that many readers. to whom the enthusiasm of his elequent pages has communicated itself, would like to have the gardens renewed and to stroll in them. though Babylon has a bad name and is thought by many to have been a place to be avoided. As to mingling with heroes long dead, the desirableness of such a proceeding will hardly recommend itself to everybody; still, as the poet intimates, one does yearn for a vision of the vanquished centuries, and would like to behold Nineveh touched by the magic of tae

orbicular and deelining sun. Aye, the days of old, And the lave of old.

And the wondrous, witching ways of old! So says the poet in his refrain, and surely the sentiment cannot be said to be in the least discreditable to him. The poem goes on:

Who would not with Horace and Albius quaff. We will bet a sixpence that the intelligent reader will not need the succeeding line, but will know instantly what it is that is to be quaffed, or that one would like to quaff. There s a certain fascination about inevitableness The word "Falernian" is not to be suppressed or concealed. Here is the whole verse: Who would not with Horace and Albius quaff

The ardent Falernian wine? Who would not with valiant Lucullus at ease On triclinium calmly recline? The renowned Painted Porch with wise Zeno haunt. Learn all that the Stoics could know?

Fierce, fiery accents in falling receive From the lips of rare Cicero? Aye, the days of old. And the lays of old, And the wondrous witching ways of eld!

The soul relaxes itself, and the inclination of

the body is to be indolent. Those rare old Roman wines; the very names of them put laziness into the blood: Luxurious leisure fain would we enjoy,

With noble, screne dignity, From turnoil and turbid, tumultuous toil. Here we must pause for a moment to enjoy the sensation of difficulty, suggested to us perfeetly by the power of the poet's art, but from which in its reality we must all pray to be delivered. Nothing could be more rocky, more ccessible and insurmountable in verse than

the line: From turmell and turbid, tumultuous toil, "No thoroughfare" is written upon every syllable and letter of it. The stanza concludes: Of this modern century free:

When Sir Launcelot's lance, held in rest, brightly shone.
While garlands entwined round the point, For masses with classes their wild warfare waged, And the times had become out of joint.

Aye, the days of old, And the lays of old, And the wondrous, witching ways of old! Stars and daggers inserted here and there in this robust and stirring text direct our attention to "Notes" in the back of the volume, where we may learn that Albius Tibullus was an eminent poet who wrote several fine elegies and who was a contemporary and friend of Horace, and that Lieinius Lucullus was "the famous General in the war against Mithracelebrated for his wealth." The poem

goes irrepressibly on: The powdered marquise shall we ne'er again see, Nor gentre in velvet and hose? egard for the peasant, respect for the peer, With courtly and high-bred repose? Then liveried servants in quaint sedan chair Bore ladies in satins within

But the maiden to-day dons bloomers or tights And goes on her "bike" for a "spin." Aye, the days of old, And the lays of old, And the wondrous, witching ways of old!

A picture at the head of this poem shows a lady of the olden time coming out of her quaint sedan chair. She is coming out with great polse and propriety. Her feet are mice beneath her petticoat-to appropriate the expression of another poet-and her head is held circumspectly and even stiffly, owing to a natural desire to retain the contour of the ambitious hair arrangement and the powder. In

the last verse of this edifying and beautiful poem Mr. Hamersley says: With Elizabeth feast and with Raleigh carouse In Kenilworth's banqueting hall, Watch the fair Antoinette, light hearted and gay

Tread a dance at the Tuileries ball; The tourney to enter, the prizes to win From chivalrous warriers bold Henry VIII. and Francis I. to behold On the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

And the lays of old,

And the wondrons, witching ways of old! Henry VIII. and Francis I. to behold" is certainly a fine line; a poet should be justified in feeling a very lively satisfaction after perpetrating it. The war with Spain is over, and Mr. Hamersley's poem. "The Banners." is fortunately only a reminiscence:

Antilies' queen serenely Rules realms of liquid wave; Beside an open coffin. Beside an open grave, Columbia's son is standing Beneath the vaulted sky Alone, unarmed, and friendless, Guiltless, condemned to die

There is a picture of him in his loose sailor shirt and snug trousers. A file of Spanish soldiers confront him with levelled guns. An officer, with hand dramatically extended, is about to say the Spanish word for "Fire!" Two Consuls, one British, one American, stand. ne on either side of the threatened sailor, and hold flags in front of his breast. The poem goes on:

The captive's arms are pinioned, Close bandaged are his eyes. In line the troops are marshalled. "Load! Aim!" the Captain cries, Their hearts brave thoughts inspire For that fatal order, "Fire!"

One trembles, though one knows very well that the sailor is now perfectly safe. The Castilian, the Andalusian and the Catalonian despotism is rendered at once impotent by the appearance of the two Consuls. They represent a power great enough to be sacred. Nevertheless the poem continues to be interesting:

Fearless advance those Saxons 'Gainst the soldiers of the South, Close to the deadly barrels, Close to the musket's mouth. Two honored silken banner O'er the captive's broast they fling,

In unison two voices With thrilling accents ring. We have set down the last line of this stanza, though we knew that it was not in the least